WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year... SUNDAY, per Year... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year ... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau o the United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

No Straddle at Saratoga.

If the New York Democrats who are to meet at Saratoga to-day sincerely desire to battle for the gold standard, the necessity for them to denounce the third term can be obviated only by a notice from Mr. CLEVELAND that he is immovably against it himself. Such a notice might come in various forms. For instance, it might be in a despatch from Mr. CLEVELAND to the Chairman of the Saratoga Convention, informing him that the President had demanded the immediate retirement from his Cabinet of the member who started the third term movement with this argument

"Why should President CLEVELAND be opposed to a third term any more than a bank President is op-posed to it? If a bank President proves himself com-petent, he is reflected, not only one time, but dozens

The Cabinet officer who enunciated this pernicious doctrine under Mr. CLEVELAND'S own nose, and for his personal benefit, was the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture. He ought to have been turned out of the Cabinet that afternoon. Until he is turned out, or until Mr. CLEVE-LAND flatly repudiates his proposition, it will be the duty of the New York Democrats to denounce the third term as vigor ously and as uncompromisingly as the Democrats of Virginia have denounced it.

Why should the New York Democrats miss a precious opportunity of proving to their brethren of silver States that adhesion to a gold standard does not mask a willingness to acquiesce in a nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND for a third term ?

Four years ago the State Convention of the New York Democracy did not hesitate to pronounce against the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND. Why should it be tongue-tied to-day? Will the men who thought him unworthy of a second term. now by their silence encourage the suspicion that they tolerate his ambition for a third !

The Protocol of 1877.

There was significance in the loud applause which greeted the speech of Prof. COMAS in the Spanish Cortes, demanding the abrogation of the CUSHING protocol of 1877. That protocol secures to citizens of the United States a trial by civil law within Spanish domains under specified circamstances, and it is specially designed to protect them from being summarily condemned and executed by a drum-head court.

This protocol has been invoked in the case of LABORDE and the Competitor crew, al though Spain insisted that it did not apply to them. Possibly this fact has excited the bitter feeling of Prof. Comas against the protocol, especially as it is announced that the Competitor crew will have a new trial, although whether under the agreement of 1877 or the old treaty of a century ago is not yet quite clear.

In any event, the animosity shown in the Cortes against the CUSHING protocol can have but one meaning. It is resentment against the shield thrown by that agree ment around Americans who may be seized the Spanish soldiery and threatened with death by court martial. It is not pretended that our country receives more than Spain under this agreement, because its provisions are reciprocal, and Spaniards in this country can claim whatever privileges our citizens receive under it in Cuba. But that is not what these people want. They do not fear ill treatment of Spaniards here, but their purpose is to work their will upon our citizens who may be unlucky enough to fall into their clutches.

Treaties and protocols are not meant to be unalterable and eternal, whatever their language may imply, and if Spain should withdraw from the CUSHING protocol in a way that would not violate its terms, she will act within the limits of her right. But none the less she might rue her experiment. Our country knows too well the atrocities of the past in Cuba, and the mockeries of law and justice there, to leave its citizens without protection.

If the CUSHING protocol should be abrogated, a public sentiment would be aroused in this country against Spain in an unmis takable way. The Cortes at Madrid will do well to content itself with showing by its speeches and its applause what it would like to do, and not risk doing it.

Another of the London Times's Reports from Cuba.

In a recent number of the London Times there is a report from Cuba that is even more discouraging for Spain than the other report in the Times upon which we commented one day last month. The writer of it was permitted to make an inspection of the trocha across the island, and also of the large army by which it is defended. He was not convinced of the value of the work, which, in so far as he could form an opinion, was designed for the defence of the city of Havana, and it seemed to him a sign of the weakness of Spain in Cuba that she had been forced to defend herself by such means. For a period of four months, 50,-000 Spanish troops have been stationed along the line, and have remained there in a state of almost complete inactivity, for the sole purpose of barring the insurgents out of the capital. A number of troops greater yet are employed in garrison duty elsewhere, and are aroused from their supineness only when drawn out by an aggressive and restless enemy. Thus it is that an army of 175,000 men upholds the authority of Spain in Cuba. In all of the island outside of the garrisoned places the insurgents are in control, as the Times's inspector ascertained.

So far there is nothing new in the Times's report. The only value of the English inspector's statement lies in the fact that it confirms the intelligence which we have received otherwise from Cuba, and have printed.

The inspector for the Times is less confident than the Spanish commander that the insurgents can never force a passage of obstacles to the passage of the Education the trochs. He is of the opinion that an attempt may be made, and that, if it shall be soccessful, it will be the most severe blow upon the political fortunes of Mr. A. J. so far as concerns American art and the de-

the Spanish arms have yet received in Cuba. Since the Times's inspector wrote his report the insurgents have partially justified his opinion. A few days ago MACEO made a dash upon the trocha near its southern end, and took temporary possession of the town of Batabano, which is situated there, after which he struck northward and made another dash upon the works near Havana. These unexpected dashes of this audacious leader may lead one to think that he is feeling the enemy's lines at different points preparatory to a movement of more serious import by which the enemy's strength may be tested.

The English inspector dwells upon the singular ignorance of the Spanish Generals in Cuba. Their military tactics are faulty: they seem to have no knowledge of modern strategy; they have never attempted to make any concerted movement; their policy has always been that of weakness; they have never been able to draw the insurgents into a pitched battle, and, though they have an army which is five times stronger numerically than that of the insurgents, they have all along stood on the defensive. They have utterly failed to understand or to cope with the situation, says the English inspector, in whose view their conduct is

little short of madness." It is truly a disquieting indictment of Spanish generalship in Cuba that is here made. One might think that there would be consternation for Spain in the Englishman's report, which is founded upon his own observation.

The English inspector, after reviewing the situation in Cuba, comes to the conclusion that, so far as Spain is concerned, any sacrifice would be worth making if peace could be secured." Even the lowering of Spanish dignity is not to be considered in this case. The Spanish people seem to have no comprehension of Spain's struggle in Cuba. As for the island of Cuba, the

It appears from the English inspector's report that he entertains the opinion that peace would be secured if Spain were to grant reforms or make concessions to Cuba. But here his opinion runs counter to the declarations of all the Cuban revolutionary leaders, military and civil. Ever since the opening of the war they have solemnly avowed that they were determined to win liberty and independence for their country, and that they would enter into no compromise with Spain, which might interfere with their main object.

It is surprising that WEYLER permits an Englishman to send such reports from Cuba as have been sent to the London Times by Mr. CHARLES AKERS of that journal, while he prohibits American correspondents from transmitting any despatch that has not been revised by the official censurate. Above all, it is surprising that he permitted Mr. AKERS to take observations at the trocha and in the army for a report to be published in England, a report containing revelations and statements which are discreditable to WEYLER himself, and ought to cause the Spanish Government to recall him from Cuba at once.

Overloading the Gold Plank.

If a report that came to us from Albany yesterday is correct, Mr. WHITNEY and his allies among the Democrats of this State who are working for a declaration in favor of the gold standard at Chicago, meditate the commission of a serious blunder.

The report is that they intend to secure the adoption by the State Democratic Convention to-day, as a basis for action at Chicago, of the following principles:

"Sound money; gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; gradual retirement and extinction of the greenback currency no free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Expanded into completeness this summary will require Mr. WHITNEY and his associates to advocate at Chicago not only the rejection of the free coinage of silver, but the extinction of about \$500,000,000 of legal tender notes which now fulfil the function of gold. The silverites allege, as an objection to the single gold standard, that it contracts, as they phrase it, the "money of ultimate redemption." The New York Democrats, according to the report we mention, propose an indisputable contraction of \$500,000,000, by destroying the legal tender currency.

The opposition of the silverites to the proposal may be met by consenting that \$500,000,000 in silver shall be coined to fill the vacuum created by the annihilation of the existing greenbacks and Treasury notes. At the present price of silver, this measure would involve the investment of \$250,000,000 in the silver bullion required for the purpose, and the issuing of bonds for the amount, the interest on which would be a perpetual burden on the nation. Can sound-money Democrats afford to load down the gold plank which they intend to advocate at Chicago with such a

scheme as this? Another way would be to take off all re strictions upon the issuing of notes by banks, State as well as national, without making these notes a legal tender. This means a return to the wildcat currency which afflicted the country before the war, and it would be as generally unpopular in this section as the free coinage of silver is. Besides, it would still leave the banks with no resource but gold and silver for supplying the place of the \$150,000,000 legal tenders now held by them in their reserves, and as they would be sure to prefer to use gold, they would have to draw \$150,000,000 in gold from the stock either in this country or in Europe, thereby creating a serious disturbance, if not a panic, in the money

The Education Bill Flasco in Great

markets of the world.

Britain. After occupying the House of Commons during the greater part of the present session of Parliament the Education bill was on Monday withdrawn by Mr. A. J. BAL-FOUR, who substituted a vague promise that one of its proposals should be reintro-

duced next year. To appreciate the collapse of the Ministerial programme one must bear in mind that the normal majority of the present Unionist Government is about 160, and that through the accession of the Dillonites this was increased to considerably over 200 on the second reading of the bill, now aban doned in the committee stage. In view of such a vast preponderance of force, and of the closure powers at the disposal of the Government leader, the defeat of the measure would have seemed incredible a month ago. Nor could such a result have been attained by any obstructive tactics possible for the weak Liberal minority headed by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT. It was Mr. Balfour's inability to control his own party, and the scores upon scores of amendments consequently offered by the Unionists

This flasco will have a disastrous effect

BALFOUR, the leader of the Unionists in the velopment of artistle taste, would un-House of Commons. There may be no foun- doubtedly be signal. It would be the means dation for the report that he has already resigned his seat in the Cabinet, but his chance of the Premiership, previously weakened by his advocacy of bimetallism, is now extinguished. The Dillonite faction of the Irish Nationalist party is also left in a Education bill. They will be derided by their opponents for selling themselves to the Tories, and yet failing to get the purchase money. They have secured absolutely nothing for the Catholic Church, while in the attempt to please their co-religionists they have sent the home rule cause into eclipse by provoking the animosity of the English Nonconformists, to whom Mr. PARNELL was sacrificed.

Two Bosses.

Two of the greatest political bosses in the United States live in New York; one a Democrat and Federal Senator, DAVID BENNETT Hill, and the other a Republican and formerly a Senator, THOMAS COLLIER PLATT. In their political character these gentlemen have been denounced by their enemies as vehemently and abusively as any politician whom we can recall. Perhaps a correct measurement would show that Hill and PLATT have received more abuse than other politicians. But the parallel between them continues, in that each of them has been

conspicuous at a great crisis in his party. When a Democratic President, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, was whipping the Democracy into the support of his pet Populist project of an income tax, it was Boss HILL who rose in indomitable rebellion in defence of Democratic principles and honor. When lately at St. Louis the Republican party seemed in the hands of the straddlers on the financial issue, it was Boss PLATT who fought it with such uncompromising determination that it was compelled to speak frankly for honest money.

Between a Mugwump and a boss, bet on the boss every time. The boss is trained to the idea that his word is as good as his bond, that party management is a serious thing, and that party principles must not be footballs for the passing folly or treachery of the moment.

Mr. McKinley's Canton Speeches.

From the few unimportant speeches already delivered by Major McKINLEY, we observe that the candidate is starting in for he campaign on the lines laid down by Mr. HANNA months before the Convention. That is to say, the Major is solemnly assuming that the tariff is the supreme issue of 1896, and is talking as ponderously for Protection as if such were really the case.

There is something comical in this performance. These efforts to carry out dutifully a prearranged programme, which has meanwhile been reversed and set aside by higher authority than HANNA's, disclose on the part of the Major a lack of adaptability and ready invention, to say nothing of a lack of humor, uncommon even in Ohio statesmen.

Mr. HANNA has shown what he can do and what he cannot do. He can make a candidate, but he cannot make the issue. If not only Major McKinley, but also every campaign orator employed by the Executive Committee of the National Committee, should insist on talking Protection and nothing else until November, they could not succeed in making the tariff the dominant question of 1896.

There is one plank in the Republican platform which has been generally overlooked thus far, and which we respectfully commend to the Major's attention :

"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices, well known as lynching or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law."

If Major McKINLEY desires to keep his incidental rhetoric as far away as possible from the gold plank adopted at St. Louis. why should he not take refuge in the lynching resolution? Here is a fine field for solemn oratory. The subject is comparatively novel as a campaign topic, while the tariff is a back number.

The Greater New York as an Art Centre.

The members of the Academy of Design whose ability is greatest both professionally and intellectually, seem to be generally favorable to the project for an alliance with Columbia University, or, at least, to be much impressed by the arguments in its behalf. They are convinced that the time has come when some well-considered movement must be made if the institution is to be restored to the relative importance and prominence which it has lost during recent

Naturally and reasonably, they are jealous of the distinctive individuality of the academy as an association of artists, to whom it gives a badge of distinction, and they are fearful lest in the proposed alliance it should be swallowed up by the powerful university. Really, however, there is no such danger. The functions of the Academy of Design, so far as artists are concerned, would be in nowise changed. It would remain an indesendent and a self-governing body, wholly outside of the control or even of the influence of the university. It would continue to elect its own members and officers and manage its exhibitions in its own way. Only as a school of instruction in art would it be a part of the Columbia system.

Another doubt is as to the eligibility of a Morningside Heights site for a building in which to hold art exhibitions. It is questioned if that situation is not too far away for the convenience of the public, and bence for the profit of the exhibiting artists. At present there is something in that suggestion; but when the Columbia grounds con tain all the projected university structures. imposing architectural piles on the most commanding site in New York, they will be a centre of attraction for both strangers and visitors, and the situation will conse quently have an unequalled importance in the public eyes. It will be a place famous throughout this country and of world-wide renown. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine will give further distinction to a neighborhood which will soon be surrounded by the very pop ulation to whom art and artists make their appeal more particularly. In a few years it will be the best situation New York affords for the Academy of Design in every respect. During the rapid progress of this development it might be found desirable to hire for temporary exhibition purposes some suitable place nearer the existing centra of activity; but that need would soon pass away. Meantime, too, the academy could keep up a permanent exhi bition of American pictures in its own building that would attract continuously the multitudes of visitors to that centre of themselves, that presented insurmountable art and learning and science. It would be one of the great sights of the town in a neighborhood more notable than any other. The advantages of the proposed alliance,

of building up an art school of far more than national fame. It would make New York more than ever the American art centre, and from this enlargement New York artists would gain in every way, substantial and immaterial. It would also grievous position by the failure of the bring the artists of the Academy of Design into fellowship with the numerous and influential body of Columbia alumni and the thousands of students in the various de-

partments of the university. They would

contribute to the glory of Columbia, and

Columbia in turn would contribute to their

prosperity as members of the common

household of education and enlightenment. The Populist conference shouters from whom emanated the recent exceeding bitter cry of silver are the most accomplished and hysterical devil seers, money-devil seers, in sight. They can see more devils at a time, and see them more times, than any other experts in the business. Indeed, they see them all the time, and rave and weep accordingly. But good devil seers as the Populists are, the JONAR JEREMIAN MOTT, the Chairman of the straight allver party, will not need to take many devils from them. He is a good seer himself, and can weep an oceanful a minute when

It is certainly desirable that wheelmen should be able to carry their wheels through the city on the elevated roads. As a rule, pleasant wheel journeys don't begin before the elevated road terminus is reached. Only the wheelmen should pay for the accommodation. No free transportation for bicycles. No "holding the elevated roads by the wheelmen's union, as the ordinary railroads in this State

the money spooks gather around him.

The Hop. Pop Dismuke ought to be just aboute Presidential size for a free-sliver ticket.— Bush

The Hon, Pop DISNUKE is full size, conventent size, extra-cabinet size, beautiful size, largest, widest, and longest size, life size, just the right size for any office whatever, on any ticket whatever, or within the bestowal of any people or officer whatever. At present, however, there s a dispiriting rumor from Georgia that Mr. DISMUKE takes a gloomy view of the situation and prefers to devote himself to watermelons. As Georgia looks at him with eyes radiant with pride and humid with tenderness, she believes, and is justified in believing, that there is no office known to men which is not too narrow for the Hon, Pop DISMUKE, an oldfashioned statesman of the true heroic proportions, and one of the most earnest friends of watermelon culture that our country has produced.

Mr. FREDERICK MASON of New Rochelle, who bathed in the waters of both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, in Mobile Bay, with sharks all around the ship from which he dove. in the Bay of Panama and in the Pacific, 2,000 miles from shore, where in a calm he harpooned a shark eighteen feet long, tells us that he never experienced the slightest fear of swimming anywhere," and that there are no bad sharks. Brave Mr. Mason! But, after all, without questioning his veracity or attempting to class him among the self-made heroes, it may be that he is like the old soldier of a hur dred fights, who declared that no fellow ever got killed in battle. And yet a battlefield is generally supposed to be a dangerous place. if Mr. Mason was fortunate enough to scare al the snarks around his ship in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, or if all the sharks that he encountered were good sharks that would bite no fellow's leg off, it does not at all follow that anybody and everybody can have the same good fortune.

We can assure him that there are some old salts on Staten Island who believe that sharks bite, and who deny that mosquitoes ever do, But we will be giad to have more testimony on the subject; and everybody will be delighted if it shall turn out that the shark is a poor maligned and misrepresented creature.

The Hon. RICHARD C. KERENS, the Hon. NATHAN FRANK, and other Missourians who do not love the Hon, CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY, and made the pilgrimage to Canton before the St. Louis Convention, are going to have a nower ful parade and to explode a series of powerful speeches; and they are going to ask Major McKinley to come to Missouri and help them in the fall. They might do better by asking Mr. FILLEY to come out from the alesty of his upparalleled and help them carry the State. By the good aid of Mr. HANNA they overthrew Mr. FILLEY temporarily and drove him out of the National Committee, but unless inexplicable and strange mutations have occurred in the Republican party of Missours, his little finger is still thicker than their loins. It is injudicious for factionists to be too rash and sudden, especially when there is an election on the bill.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Why isn't there such a garment as a summer dress suit? For six months of the year, or five at least, the weather is warm enough to make the ordinary dress suit of clott too heavy and uncomfortable. The majority of men who wear dress suits in summer (which most de by compulsion) wear the same suit that they wear in winter, offsetting the weight by thin underwear. Some few men wear lighter cloth perhaps, but such suits are too expensive for all wearers, considering Some few men wear lighter cloth perhaps, but such suits are too expensive for all weaters, considering that they are very little more comfortable than the winer suits. The livido cost is a decisied improvement over the claw anamor but that is too heavy, when to it must be added a vest and a stiff shirt front with a high color. In view of these things, therefore, nearly with a high color. In view of these things, therefore, a series of the confortable in summaring the sense of the confortable in summaring the color of the confortable in summaring the color of same material (Tureto shape, sik roll coller or not, according to taste less low, of hack or white bett stiff or peaced boson shirt, and either standing or turn down colar, on informal occasions and for seneral evening wear the vest might be discarded and a piecked boson white shirt with a back or white bett be worn to fair turn down or standing, as the wearer night choose, as many men cannot we are a sanding colar in the summarities of these and the confortable for formal affairs. By the adoption of a neglicial state of the confortable for formal affairs. By the adoption of a neglicial summarity of the confortable in the confortable and well creased in the evening as women are, and the confortable in the conspicuous and are rather of the back to quite some conspicuous and are rather of the back to quite some room or the dilucer table. The black is quite some at hight, and to all microts and purposes is a full dress as the most claborate winter toile, is there a tailor in New York or a big manufacturer of clothing who will put on the market a nor purpose of the full dress as the most claborate winter toile, is there a tailor in New York or a big manufacturer of clothing who will put on the market a nor purpose of the full dress as the most claborate winter toile, is there a tailor in New York SUMMEN BESORT-BY-THE SEA.

Double Ball of Pire.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Noting in to-day's paper an account of a bail of fire at Flatbush, I beg to say that on the evening of the great rain atorm commencing Saturday, 18th inst. a very large double bail of fire, or two-headed acrollie, flew slowly across this place between 8 and 6 P. M., having a long tait of fire and the same of the control of the same same slowly across the place between 8 and 6 P. M., having a long tait of fire and slow speed, together with a The size, britishney, and slow speed, together with a soft know when per and a sow speed, together with a fire the same shows any connection between these electrical strokes and the string which framediately succeed them. Respectfully, M. S. paper an account of a ball of fire at Flatbush, I beg to PARK, L. L.

The Great Conundrum of 1896. That's what's the matter with Hanna! Mckinley and Hobart.

Unable to Compare,

From the Waansacket Reporter. He-Miss Kitty, I've heard it said that a kits with out a moustache is like an egg without sait. Is that o ? She-Well, really, I don't know-I can't tell-for in

my life I never --ile-Now, now, Miss Eitty! She-Never ate an egg without sait.

Idealism and Resitsm.

From the Philadelphia Review. Professor-What's the difference between idealism Varily Gri-Idealism is when you contemplate matrimony. Professor-Yes, and realism?

Varsity Girl-You get that afterward. Patiently Await the End.

From the Atchison Duity Globe.

Don't interrupt a man when he is tailing you his roubles. If you do he will start over again at the segments.

THE TWO-THIRDS BULE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Although no neces

ity for invoking it in the interest of any candi-

date on the Democratic side has arisen for many

years, the "two-thirds rule" as an item of usage

in Democratic National Conventions may prove

Sheet Anchor of Hope, Perhaps, for the Sound-money Democrats In Chleago.

to be the turning point this year of the fight between the sound-money and silverite Democrats In Chicago. The two-thirds rule is a political legacy of the Baltimore Convention of 1844. In the election of that year there were twenty-six States, and thirteen of these exactly halfwere Southern States, the other thirteen being north of Mason and Dixon's line. Southern States in which the Democratic party had its strongest hold were fearful of seing outgoied in the Democratic Convention under plurality rule, and they therefore enforced upon the party in the interest of sec tional autonomy the rule whereby the thirteen Southern States acting collectively might have for the protection of their material interests a practical veto power upon the proceedings of Demogratic Conventions and be enabled therefore to defeat any hostile candidate. Not until sixteen years later did the two-thirds rule lead to a severance of harmonious relations between two Democratic factions in the Charleston Con vention of 1860. The Northern Democrats were able to summon to their support 165 delegates to 138 from the Southern States, a majority, but not a two-thirds majority. In 1860 there were thirty-three States. Forty-seven ballots were taken at Charleston without result, and as no choice was possible the Convention adjourned, and later on there were Democratic electoral tickets in the field. Historically, the two-thirds rule was es tablished twelve years before the Convention of 1844, but before it was first adouted in the Balimore Convention of May, 1832, presided over by Gen. Lucas, an Ohio man, and it was then engrafted on Democratic usage as a future precaution, for there was no contest in that Convention, the nomination of Jackson being unanimous. In the succeeding Democratic Convention of Baltimore, in May, 1836, there was no contest either, Van Buren being unauf mously nominated for the Presidency, and still again in 1840, at the June Convention of that year in Baltimore, Mr. Van Buren was for the secnd time unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Democracy for President. While therefore, the two-thirds rule had existed at three National Conventions previous, it power was not invoked seriously until 1844, and there it operated to defeat the nomination of Van Buren, the leading candidate on the first ballot, and to bring about on the last ballot the namination of a compromise candidate, Polk; since that time the two-thirds rule has been regarded as an agency for "killing off" favorite candidates in Democratic National Conventions though with no very good reason, for at all recent Conventions the delegates have come to a hoice with great rapidity and without recourse to many ballots under the two-thirds rule. In 72 there was one ballot only. In 1876, at St. Louis, there were two ballots. In 1880 there were three. In 1884 there were two. In 1888 there was one only, and in 1802 there was only one ballot. The real object of the two-thirds rule in Democratic Conventions has been to act as a bar to sectionalism and as a means of maintaining the truly national character of the Democratic party. This year the utility of this venerable Democratic rule appears in a new and unexpected way, Many of the delegates from the Southern States, long the victims of the sectional discrimination which has been perpetuated by the Republicans since 1860, when in ten States of the country no Republican electoral ticket was run, have allied themselves with the delegates from some West-

rn States which have never contributed an

electoral vote to the Democratic column to en-

force the adoption against the protests of the

Eastern States of a platform objectionable to

the latter, and upon which Eastern Democrats

atterances and promises, support. Not satisfied

with this programme for the adoption of a radi-cal, free-silver declaration, these Southern and

Western extremists are clamoring for the

who is in perfect accord with such a pint

form, and who stands willing to accept it as

nomination of a candidate for the Presidency

cannot, without stultification of all their past

deliberate and binding tenet of Democratic party faith. But it is here that the two-thirds rule, long the sheet anchor of Democratic se-curity and representative character intervenes. The hard-money States of the country, or rather the States of the country in which the Democratic party stands for sound money, will have collectively more than one-third of the membership in the Chicago Convention of July Whether this quota of membership shall be shall be diminished by the intervention of a ree-silver Committee of Credentials, one fact is certain: Without abrogation of the twothirds rule, for more than half a century the accepted principle of Democratic National Conventions, the free-silver members of the Chicago Convention cannot put in nomination a candidate who stands for the views of one or other geographical section of the country. cannot put up a cast-off Republican under any prejext of promoting the cause and the ise of "the white metal." They cannot override the objections of the Democrats of those Eastern and Middle States which are trrevocably opposed to the adoption of Populist notions as articles of Democratic party faith, and they cannot force upon a reluctant minority of the and-money men in the Chicago Convention of next month should prove to be the minority), and they cannot stampede the Convention in favor of, a candidate whose nomination would be equivalent to the summary sacrifice in advance of all nos-ibility of securing the 36 elecoral votes of New York, cast for the Chicago ticket in 1892; the 10 electoral votes of New Jersey, which have been Democratic with one break only for thirty-five years, or the 9 votes of Connecticut and Delaware, steadfastly Democratic in every national election in which the Democratic party has made a fight for the election of its candidates. Nor is this list of sound-money Eastern and Middle States comploto without the addition of Maryland, with 8 electoral votes, bringing up the total of these States to 63, with a Democratic vote at the last election of 1,040,000. It is perhaps a significant circumstance which, if attention were not called to it here, might by some Democrats be lost sight of, that in these five States and in States was 1,040,000. The total Populist vote 1,040,000, but while these States represented to for if the ardent silverites can be staid or stalled

them only -the total Democratic vote at the last national election was exactly the same in thousands as the total Populist vote in the United States. The Democratic vote in these five in all of the States of the country combined was the victorious Democra ie column 63 electoral votes, the Populist electoral vote in 1892 was only 22, or less collectively than the one State of Illinois east in that election. It is the two thirds rule which gives the Democrats of the country who are now fighting against the most serious odds, the battle for sound money, a lever which can be used to great political advantage; on the course that they are pursuing and the choice of a Presidential candidate favorable to their views and notions is prevented, the Eastern and Middle States Democrats having in their nower this veto weapon can compel acquiescence in a declaration which will preserve

their nover this veto weapon can compel acquiescence in a declaration which will preserve at least the organization of the Eastern Lemocrats in honer and credit.

There is no twe-thirds rule in Republican National Conventions. In these a majority vote governs and is conclusive. Nevertheless, Republicans opposed to a candidate otherwise the favorite of the Convention have, when they could "get together," here able to defeat his nomination. The two-thirds rule in Democratic National Conventions applies only to the acceptance of candidates not to the adoption of a platform. If it extended as far as platform acceptance, the work of the sound money personal contains would be comparatively easy. As it is, the matter of the platform is regulated in the first instance by the States, each voting as a unit-Nevacia, with the same vote as New York, and New Hampshire with the same vote as the Committee of Resolutions, and by the plurality vote of this committee a platform is adopted, subject afterward to the acceptance or rejection of the delegates of the Convention, a determination usually arising on the the approval of one of two reports—major by and minority. But, in the matter of the choice of a candidate, the power of the minority is nestive—provided they have as many as one-third of the delegates on their side.

AMERICA ABROAD.

Speech of the Hon, Henry Watterson at the London Celebration of Memorial Day.

From the Courier-Journal. On the evening of the 30th of May, in the rince of Wales's Room of the new Hotel Cecil in Lendon, Memorial Day was celebrated by a grand banquet tendered to the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Consul-General to London, by his colleagues, the other Consuls of the United States to the United Kingdom. The Hon. James E. Neal, Consul to Liverpool, presided. On his right sat Mr. Bayard, American Ambassador. The company was very large and distinguished, including Mr. Hannis Taylor, Mielster to Spain; the Hon. George F. Hear of Massachusetts, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, and many English guests. Mr. Henry Weiterson responded to the toast to Memorial Day. The following is the full text of his re-marks:

marks:

"A distinguished journalist of London, holding a seat in the Imperial Parliament, was quoted last winter as saying that prefer the United States sent the saying that prefer the United States sent the saying that prefer the United States sent the season the United States of the Indian would have to be reckoned with. How little he knew about the stuation of affairs, and the state of public sentiment, in America. If upon this Memorial Day, officially dedicated to the failen heroes of one army, the failen heroes of both armies who fought in that stubborn contention could be mustered on earth, and could winters the complete obliteration of every sign, token, and issue of domestic strife, and realize, as the living do, the full meaning of the conclusive result reached thirty-one years ago, it may be doubted whother the exultation of the one side would, in sincerity and universality, exceed the salisfaction of the other side. I say satisfaction advisedly, for, since no man can be expected to exult in his own defeat, a stronger expression might not trecisely fit of the satisfaction of the other side. I say satisfaction advisedly, for, since no man can be expected to exult in his own defeat, as stronger expression might not trecisely fit of the little of the substantial to a promatox in 1835, and their descendants, there is now but one feeling, and that of thankfulness to foot that lie lidd the weight of His hand upon the southern Confederacy, and preserved the life of the American Union.

"I was over here just after that dreadful struggle—a very ragged rebel, indeed—and was not long discovering that such trivial distinctions as Federal and Confederate were given be an interest of the first of the substantial struggle—a very ragged rebel, indeed—and was not long discovering that such trivial distinctions as Federal and Confederate were first of the first of t bitration just as I am for religion and morality and justice, and all other good things that sound well and cost little. But, who ever heard of religion or morality or justice interposing to nevent the church—your church or my church—from doing, as an aggregation, what no honest man would willingly do as an individual. Nations, I fear, are no bester than churches, and, while arbitration may work very well as a preventive, it will, when the disorder has struck in or become chronic, prove ineffectual as a cure. Then it is that the body politic, the bedy corporate, requires blood-letting; and blood-letting it will surely have.

"Not until man ceases to litigate will be cease to fight. When courts of law are abolished Not until man ceases to impact to light. When courts of law are abolis and lawyers are turned into darning need when journalists exchange their function preachers sometimes exchange their pull when rival merchants will not permit another to undersell his wares; in short, which is the lamb have concluded to when journaists exchange their functions as preachers som times exchange their publis; when rival merchants will not permit one another to undersell his wares; in short, when the lion and the lamb have concluded to pool their issues and to lie down to pieazant dreams, we shall have that peace on earth, good will to men, including, of course, free trade and sail ors rial ts, so ardently invoked on this side of the ocean by Mr. Cleveland, to be applianded and on our side by Mr. Cleveland, to be applianded and denied, when opportunity has offered, on both sides. War is certainly a dreadful alternative. He who has seen it, and who knows what it actually means, can look upon it only with horror. But there are yet strater evils to manimed than war, whose claimation from human experience makes the emasculation of the human species simply a question of time it was the heroic spirit of the Anglio-Saxon race which placed England where England is to-day, and her warriors are no more to be forgotten than her sages, forgotten if at all at her peril. It is to this same martial spirit that the American Union owes all that it is, and on which it must rely to maintain all that it has. It is certainly true that these two great nations occupy a position strong enough to rule the destines of the world; but they are not likely to agree upon the terms on till Englishmen finn as much to thrill and exait them at Mount Vernon as Americans find to thrill and exait them at Stratford-on-Avon.

"Till then, thanking God that I am an Angle-Saxon, and glorying in the a hievements of my race, visible everywhere in this wondrous land, I must ree: upon the answer made by John Adams to George the Third, when the King reminded him that, having been born an English subject, he ought to love England Sire, said the sturdy old republican, 'Sire,' said the sturdy old republican, 'Sire,' said the sturdy old republican, 'Sire,' said the sturdy old republican,' Sire,' said the sturdy old republican,' Sire, is not perminded him that, having been born an En

Mr. Parker's Hasty Departure.

From the Minneapolis Journal. MARQUETTE, Mich., June 20.-Richard

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 20.—Richard A. Parker, a mining engineer, known from this city to the west coast, has returned from South Africa, where he spent a year as manager of the Simmer & Jack gold mine, a position given it means a serious of the Simmer & Jack gold mine, a position given it means and the last serious of the Simmer & Jack gold mine, a position given it shortly after the unpleasantness, when the Transvant Government reached out for Hammond, Rhodes, and other leaders of the Reform Club, Parker was notlied by friends that Companies who were in anywise prominent, and Paul had his men out looking for all American engineers who were in anywise prominent, and Mr. Parker left the dinner table between some and fish. He did not even change his coat, but departed forthwith, and the wisdom of his celerity was amply attested by the fate that befell all his compatriots who were managing the change of Government which falled to materialize.

Mr. Parker left behind him a \$22,000 salars.

ize.

Mr. Parker left behind him a \$20,000 salary, but he also avoided a fine of \$125,000 which was imposed upon his friends and fellow laborers as unhing engineers and political economists.

But It Won't Lie About the Catch. From the Chicago Times Herald.

Washington, June 20.—A new friend of fishermen his been found in Chicago in the person of Oscar Plath, a butcher of 5.126 houth Ariesian avenue. He got a patent to-day on a fishing rod that will meet the approval of latter-day disciples of Izaak Waiton. Plath claims to have discovered the solution to the problem how a man may fish and sleep at the same time. The rod and holder are poised and cacked upon a strong spring. In this position it may be left on the shore by itself after the water. When a fish seizes the bait, the tug it gives the line opens the tringer and the fish is jerked ashore and landed high and dry by the uncolling of a spring.

TALE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Ek-Gov. Chamberlain Sends a Cheek as a Memorial Nucleus.

NEW HAVEN, June 23,-Coming closely upon the anti-Southern statements made by the Rev. Dr. Twitchell of the Yale Corporation, ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain of South Carolina sends the following to the Yale Corporation,

which was read at the meeting to-day: New York, June 18, 1896.

To the Treasurer of Tale University.

DEAR SIR: Having recently received a certain honorarium for a literary service, which I feel I can use as I may choose, without injustice to my family or myself, I wish to give the greater part of it to the authorities of Yale University for a specific purpose. It is now more than thirty one years since our great civil war was ended. Time enough has passed to compose in great degree, I think almost entirely, the bitter strifes of opinion enough has passed to compose in great degree, I think almost entirely, the bitter strifes of opinion and the infismed feelings which such a struggle must give rise to. Each side is now engaged in the work of honoring the memories of those who were conspicuous by their services or their deaths in the contest. It is allocether right that it should be soon the total their services of their deaths in the contest. It is allocether right that it should be soon theroism, self-sacrine, devotion to public interests were highly illustrated on both sides. It is not unportant in comparison with other results that the two sections should ever think alike about the merits of the question or questions there involved. The thing of most moment is that the great examples which both sides have should not be forgotten. Impressed with these thoughts. I have been grieved to see that no movement has been begun to set at Yale a suitable memorial of those of her students and graduates who lost their lives in the civil war, and I long ago resulved that if I could wer do it, I would in some way do what I geneelved to be my duty in this regard. I now therefore tender to you the sum of \$100, herewith enclosed, toward the erection at Yale of such permanent, visible, and specific memorial is the university authorities may consider appropriate to the end I have stated. Of the form or character of the memorial in have nothing now to say or suggest. Of course, I hope my small contribution may be the beginning of a fund large enough to do what Harvard, Bowdoin, and many other universities and colleges with a far smaller roll of graduates and friends than Yale's have already done.

Peroil me to add that I have given the rest of the sum first referred to to what I regard as an equally worthy as well as a kindred object, the support of the confederate solitiers orphan home in the city of Charleston, S. C. If within the next two years no such further sums be constributed for the purposehere named as will enable the authorities of Yale to cared a sui

P. S.—I take the liberty to enclose herewith

JAPAN NOT A SERIOUS RIVAL.

Minister Hoshi Torn Says It Will Be Years Before She Competes With Us. OMAHA, Neb., June 23.-Hoshi Toru, the newly appointed Minister from Japan to the United States, passed through this city yesterday on his way East. In an interview on politi-

cal and economic questions he said: "Japan has made wonderful progress in all lines of manufactured products, but I do not think that the country can be called a rival of the United States. Our factories are still in their infancy, and it will be many years before we can really be said to be competitors of the

we can really be said to be competitors of the United States. We have committees now en route to this country to inspect your electrical progress. You are not to believe from this that we are wholly deficient in this regard in our country, but we are always looking for an improvement in everything that we have.

"As regards the late war, Ido not believe that the war feeling has entirely died out. What you would call patriotism is still manifest throughout the country.

"As regards Corea, it is true that both Russia and Japan have a watchful eye over it, but it is an independent country. The relations between Japan and Russia are most friendly.

"America, and by America I mean the United States, has always had a warm place in the hearts of the Japanese, and we have for everything pertaining to the United States a most warm and enthusiastic feeling. There is no danger in the world of Japan becoming a formidable foe to your industries."

M'KINLEY WAS IN TOWN.

It Was Abuer and Not William, and Greenwich Republicans Were Sold.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23.-Abner Mc-Kinley, brother of the Major, arrived in town late this afternoon to visit his old friend, C. H. Meeks, a New York lawyer. In a few minutes it became noised about that Major Mc-Kinley had arrived. There was a scurrying around by the Republicans such as this town never saw. A band was engaged at once, never saw. A band was engaged at once, telephones were set going, and messengers despatched to drum up the Republicans to serenade the national candidate, in twenty minutes Republicans by the score were seen running to the headquarters. In half an hour hundreds were collected ready for a descent upon Mr. Meeks and his guest.

Some one had taken the precaution to inform Mr. Meeks of the coming visit, and thus it was learned that it was Abner and not William Me-Kinley who was in town. A look of chagrin came over the serenaders and they sneaked home. It is said that the band will present a bill to some one.

BROOKLYN WOMEN INDIGNANT.

Raised Money for the Warren Warren Post is Getting the Glory.

A committee of patriotic Brooklyn wemen. who have been active in the movement for the erection of the bronze statute to Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren which is to be unveiled, are indignant that they should have been ignored in the arrangements for the unveiling ceremonies on July 4. Mrs. Benjamin L. Parker. the Chairman of the committee, says that the women started the project nearly six years ago and by persistent work raised \$1,200 of the \$2,200 required, and that they now find that the Warren Post veterans want to carry off all the view. all the glory.

Mrs. Parker, on behalf of the committee, has

Mrs. Parker, on behalf of the committee, has

sent a communication to Mayor Wurster, presenting the statute to the city. The quarrel is exclusively between the women and Warren Post.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Maurice Bernhardt, Sarah's son, took the fourth prize for amateurs at the Paris fencing tournament. Dr. Koppel Elifeld, Superintendent of the Dresden Court Theatre, having been proved guilty of pla giarism, has been compelled to resign his position. Herr August Bumgert, a German composer, ta writing a musical tetralogy on Odysseus, the first part of which, Penelope, will be performed this

fall at the Dresden Opera House.

Shah Mozaffer ed Din has proclaimed his eldest sen, Muhammad All Mirza, his vall ard, or heir apparent. The Prince is 24 years of age and is Governor of the province of Azerbijan.

Meyerbeer's "Le Pardon de Ploërmel," better known in this country as "Dinorah," has been revived with great success at the Paris Opéra Comique, Mile. Marignan taking the part of the heroine. Doniretti's "Don Pasquale" will soon be brought one again at the same theatre.

While the Nonconformists of England are dis-pleased with the Prince of Wales for winning the Derby, the Tublet tries to make out that he named his filly Thais, who did not win the Oaks, not after the Athenian lady celebrated by Dryden in "Alexander's Feast," but after St. Thais, the Egytian, who, however, before her conversion, had fully as bad a reputation.

Kalser Wilhelm has changed the trim of his mous tache, which he no longer curis up at the ends, but wears perfectly straight. This gives him a more benignant and less ferocious aspect. They say that like his prototype, Ludwig H. of Bavaria, ... s growing very fat, owing to overeating and too little exercise. When Ludwig saw that he was obese

he withdrew from the eves of man.

Verdt has deposited in the Banca di Milano the sum of 400,000 lire as the first installment toward establishing the Verdi House of Repose for aged and destitute musicians and libratio writers. He will give three times as much for the completion and endowment of the institution, which, after his wife's death, if she survives him, will also receive a large part of his estate. The architect of the building is Camillo Bolto, brother of the librettist. Mile. Couedon obtained \$25 damages from Le Jour Instead of the \$5,000 she asked. The Court held that while there was no doubt that she had been libelled, and the article in Le Jour was extremely coarse and vulgar, the extravagant publicity which the plaintiff had sought partly justified it. The Court refused to order the judgment to be published at the defendant's expense, on the ground that the case had abundantly advertised the plair

Brig. Gen. Prince Joachim Murat, head of the family, has just been put on the retired list of the French army. The son of an American mother, and born at Bordentown, he entered the French army as a volunteer, receiving the military medal when a corporal. He is the only General officer in France who obtained the medal while in the ranks. He was rapidly promoted under the empire, becoming Brigadler-General just before the outbreak of the war with Germany. He was turned out of the army with the Orleanist Dukes by Gen. Boulancer in 1886, and though he was restored to his rank by the Conseil d'État on his showing that he was not a member of the Bonaparte family, he was never

afterward employed on active duty.